<u>Remarks</u>:

Applicants (hereinafter, Applicant) hereby request reconsideration of the application.

Claims 1-20 are now in the application. Claims 1, 5-6, 10, 13 and 18 have been amended. No new matter is believed to have been added.

In item 3 on page 2 of the above-identified Office action, claims 1-20 have been rejected as being indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

More specifically, the Examiner stated that the claims used the term "further". The term has been eliminated in amended claims with --second--communications terminal. Thus, the amended claims now recite --first and second terminals--. The Examiner also stated that there was an insufficient antecedent basis for a term in claim 10. Antecedent basis has been provided in amended claim 1.

It is accordingly believed that the specification and the claims meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

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The above-noted changes to the claims are provided solely for cosmetic and/or clarificatory reasons. They are neither provided for overcoming the prior art nor do they narrow the scope of the claim for any reason related to the statutory requirements for a patent.

In item 6 on page 3 of the Office action, claims 1 and 13-20 have been rejected as being fully anticipated by Robinson et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,533,102) (hereinafter, "Robinson") under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

In item 18 on page 5 of the Office action, claims 2-4 have been rejected as being obvious over Robinson in view of the well-known feature of using Internet protocol under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

In item 20 on page 6 of the Office action, claims 5-9 have been rejected as being obvious over Robinson in view of the well-known feature of using H.323 protocol under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

In item 28 on page 7 of the Office action, claims 10-12 have been rejected as being obvious over Robinson in view of Lam (U.S. Pat. No. 6,052,461) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

The rejections have been noted and the claims have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application. Support for the changes is found on page 2, lines 11-16; page 3, line 22 to page 4, line 15; and page 16, lines 1-9 of the specification of the instant application.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claim 1 calls for, inter alia, a communications system, comprising:

said first communications terminal having a central controller transmitting status data *relating to functional features* of said first communications terminal to a remote computer via a second network, whereby the remote computer is programmed to generate an instruction sequence from the status data and to transmit the instruction sequence to said first communications terminal via the second network; and

said controller *controlling the provision of the functional features* to said first communications terminal by processing the instruction sequence as a program section.

Accordingly, the *present invention* is directed to a communications system having a communications terminal that transmits status data to a remote computer. The remote computer processes a program that generates an instruction sequence on the basis of the status data. The instruction sequence is processed by a central controller (of the communications terminal) as a program section.

The Robinson reference discloses a method and an apparatus for providing a telephone user with information concerning a caller. The call by the caller causes information concerning the caller to be transferred over a communication channel (which is separate from the one used by the telephone user) to a personal computer (PC) located near the telephone user. The information is displayed in the form of symbols on a PC display. The telephone user can respond to the information without having to answer the call. The telephone user can also cause the PC to play an audio record concerning the caller. Further, the information displayed can be developed from the caller or from a database.

Accordingly, the Robinson reference does not teach the claimed element of "said first communications terminal having a controller transmitting status data relating to functional features of said first communications terminal to a remote

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computer via a second network". In contrast, Robinson teaches
transmitting data, which relate to the status *of an incoming
call* in an auto-attendant system, to a user display unit. See
column 5, line 42; and column 7, line 30, Robinson. The
purpose of transmitting the call status data to a user (at the
user display unit) is *to help the user* to make decisions
(related to the further processing of the incoming call) after
evaluating the transmitted call status data.

In other words, the instructions for changing the status of
the incoming call are <u>not</u> automatically generated (from the
transmitted call status data) by a computer, but are manually
generated by the user. Neither does Lam overcome the
deficiencies of Robinson.

Clearly, the references do not show "said first communications
terminal having a central controller transmitting status data
relating to functional features of said first communications
terminal to a remote computer via a second network, whereby
the remote computer is programmed to generate an instruction
sequence from the status data and to transmit the instruction
sequence to said first communications terminal via the second
network; and said controller *controlling the provision of the
functional features* to said first communications terminal by
processing the instruction sequence as a program section", as

recited in claim 1 of the instant application (emphasis added).

In other words, the features including the limitations "said first communications terminal having a central controller transmitting status data *relating to functional features* of said first communications terminal to a remote computer via a second network, whereby the remote computer is programmed to generate an instruction sequence from the status data and to transmit the instruction sequence to said first communications terminal via the second network; and said controller *controlling the provision of the functional features* to said first communications terminal by processing the instruction sequence as a program section", as recited in claim 1, attain the present invention's objectives and are <u>not taught or suggested</u> by the references, whether taken alone or in any combination (emphasis added).

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claim 1. Claim 1 is, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claim 1, they are believed to be patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-20 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone counsel so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

Petition for extension is herewith made. The extension fee for response within a period of two months pursuant to Section 1.136(a) in the amount of $400.00 in accordance with Section 1.17 is enclosed herewith.

Please charge any fees which might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner and

Greenberg, P.A., No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

_____   Ven R. Ponugoti

For Applicant   Reg. No.51,052

VRP:cgm

October 17, 2002

Lerner and Greenberg, P.A.
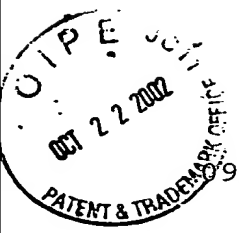
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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the claims:

Claim 1 (amended). A communications system, comprising:

a first communications terminal to be connected, via a first network, to a [further] second communications terminal;

said first communications terminal having a central controller transmitting status data [about] relating to functional features of said first communications terminal to a remote computer via a second network, whereby the remote computer is programmed to generate an instruction sequence from the status data and to transmit the instruction sequence to said first communications terminal via the second network; and

said controller controlling [a function of] the provision of the functional features to said first communications terminal by processing the instruction sequence as a program section.

Claim 5 (amended). The communications system according to claim 2, wherein said first and [further] second communications terminals communicate according to a H.323 protocol.

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Claim 6 (amended). The communications system according to claim 5, which further comprises a first communications controller controlling a communication with [the further] said second communications terminal.

Claim 10 (amended). The communications system according to claim 8, which further comprises a first converter connected to receive the status data from [the] said central controller, said first converter adapting the status data to a data format defined by the CSTA protocol and forwarding the status data to said second communications controller.

Claim 13 (amended). The communications system according to claim 1, [which comprises a] wherein said central controller is configured for reading keyboard codes of keys pressed from a keypad buffer.

Claim 18 (amended). The communications [terminal] system according to claim 1, wherein the status data contain a telephone number of [the further] said second communications terminal calling said first communications terminal.